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You may lead Mexican women to the bath but you can't make 'em bathe.

In view of the renewed efforts to find the leak, Senator "O" is respectfully requested to come forward and be listed by his full cognomen.

A crowd of 500 people witnessed a winter sports program at Burlington one day last week. This indication of lessened fear of the fresh air is encouraging.

"Montpelier Has No Stove or Nut Coal—Prices Remain Unchanged," says a newspaper headline. Why should there be a change in prices if there is nothing to sell?

Gov. Graham appreciates the value of newspaper publicity in the dissemination of his views; and the newspapers have thus far shown marked liberality to him in the matter of space.

It is not surprising that the farmers of Washington county are more and more taking advantage of the opportunities afforded them through the county farm bureau because those already members of the association have found the results quite beneficial. All the farmers of the county have a chance to receive similar benefits by joining the association, thus signifying their desire to get in touch with the work of the county agent. The agent, Mr. Abbott, is meeting with more hearty response as he goes about the towns in his district, there being larger attendances at the meetings and evidence of earnest consideration of the problems of the farmer. The farm bureau under his direction is already quite a power in the agricultural life of the county and promises to grow.

A little girl went right into the heart of New York City and handed the metropolis a gold brick. Miss Louise Sachse, the "wondrous-eyed, unspoiled queen of the Alaskan wilds," as one newspaper described her, proved to have been a Chicago bean foundry waitress, and yet she had, for a time, all New York gaping in wonder at her description of Alaskan life, etc. "Till pa split the beans" by niftying New York that Louise was an impostor, the girl was having a glorious time of it. Finally her father, Nick Sachse of Kansas City, Mo., couldn't stand for the duplicity any longer and, therefore, "split the beans," as the girl conceitedly but inelegantly asserted. Now New York is waking up with a headache of resentment at being handed a gold brick, of being caught at its own game—buncoed, as it were.

The Russians apparently are about to give us a demonstration of their ability to "come back" after being mercilessly hammered on the field of battle. For months the Russians have been on the defensive on the southern extremity of their far-flung battle line, having been forced back, together with the Rumanians, almost to the Russian frontier of Rumania. Beaten and battered there, they have brought up reinforcements and are now turning the tables on the victorious enemy. The new offensive in Bukovina is coming just at the time the western entente allies need the distracting influence to all German soldiers from France and Belgium in order to increase the chances of a great spring drive on the western European war front. Russia is oftentimes made a football but is nevertheless proving herself an important factor in the entente allies' maneuvers.

PHYSICIANS FOR VERMONT'S TOWNS.

Fourteen Vermont towns are clamoring for a physician. And yet, a short time ago, there was a strong drive toward wiping out Vermont's only medical college! Had this institution been wiped out, it would not have been many years before 50 Vermont towns would have been clamoring for the services of a physician. Manifestly, we would have been doing some self-surgery—cutting off our own nose—if we had consented to the wiping out of the Vermont Medical college, because it would have been impossible to induce graduates of far distant medical colleges to come into the sparsely settled portions of Vermont, especially since the locations would have been so far from home ties and interests. The good of the public health service of the state of Vermont is bound up closely with the progress and prosperity of the medical institution in Burlington. It may be stated in this connection that the institution is maintaining its progress along many lines, one of the most notable being the purpose to raise the requirement of entrance so that freshmen must have had at least two years of regular collegiate work in some reputable institution before beginning their medical studies. This is in accordance with the demands of the American Medical association if an institution desires to be rated in grade A of medical colleges. Only a comparatively few of the medical colleges of the country require two years of regular academic work as preparatory to medical studies, and thus it will be seen that the Vermont institution is keeping up its respect. In clinical advantages, some progress is being made in Burlington, the establishment of a free dispensary being one of the features.

The founding of the proposed new DeGoesbriand hospital, for which a campaign is now being conducted, is calculated further to increase the clinical facilities to be gained; and the location of the proposed new hospital will be particularly advantageous to the Medical college because the buildings will be within stone's throw of each other. So it will be seen that the Vermont Medical college, whose existence was threatened a few years ago, is doing much to improve itself and to improve the general health conditions of the state, not forgetting the small and sparsely settled localities.

JUNKETING GOES INTO DISCARD IN VERMONT.

The purpose of Vermont legislators to eliminate the usual junketing by large delegations of members to various state institutions is to be commended, and we believe it will be commended by a vast majority of the people of the state. Three proposed junkets were nipped in the bud at Monday afternoon's session of the House, and thereby a large waste of time and money was averted. Each biennial session of the legislature, it has been considered one of the perquisites of the service as a legislator that a certain number of the members who happened to be on the committees having relation to the various state institutions should have the side pleasure of taking an excursion to some distant point in the state for the ostensible purpose of inspecting the state institution there located. So they went, whole troops of legislators, piling up the expense to the state and, far more costly, disrupting the machinery of legislation by impairing the efficiency of committee meetings, if not entirely cutting off the meetings for the time-being. These junkets have always added materially to the length of the sessions and thus have caused an additional expense to the state, while at the same time their results have been far from commensurate with the expenditure. If there is some information which the legislators may desire to receive concerning any state institution, a man competent to present the situation can do more good by appearing before a single committee or the committee of the whole than a flock of legislators can do by wandering through the mazes of the state institution and getting only a superficial stock of information. We suppose that the exception made in the case of the state school for feeble-minded, as the resolution favorably acted upon by the House Monday afternoon finally was framed, was due to the fact that the institution at Brandon is new and not generally known throughout the state; but we believe even that exception should have been swept aside and the excursion to Brandon should have been done away with. Some one competent person could have told the legislature at a committee hearing far more than the visitors can acquire in their visitation in person. If we as a state are starting out on the road to economy, this junketing is one of the incidental expenses that could be eliminated without damage.

CURRENT COMMENT

"The Place to Meet."

Though there have been much larger meetings of the Vermont Press association than the one held at the Hotel Barre last Friday, we doubt indeed if there was ever a more friendly, good natured one. What with good music, "good grub," fine speaking, a hospitable city and a first-class metropolitan hotel, the advantages of the big city over the little country town as a winter stamping ground was perfectly apparent to all the editor boys before they left for their homes on Saturday.—Swanton Courier.

Burlington and Music.

The Kreiser concert is the latest in the series of musical entertainments which is doing much to raise the artistic, aesthetic and cultural standards of Burlington and this section of the state. Rare indeed is it when one may find a small city so well favored by the great artists of the age. Yet the size of the audiences in every instance proves that from a strictly business point of view a small city can absorb a good deal of such entertainments. Only one other small city in New England—Bangor, Maine—can boast of an equal record so far as really excellent music entertainments are concerned. And in Bangor the Eastern Maine festival—the nature of which is so grand, and the great artists so numerous, that one may well close his eyes and imagine he is in the Metropolitan—is well subsidized by some of the public-spirited citizens of wealth. Burlington, therefore, deserves the greater credit for turning out audiences large enough to make the concerts peculiarly successful without resort to the charity of some wealthy persons.—Burlington News.

Vermont's Asbestos Mines.

The Reformer has contended for years that we have only begun to scratch the surface of the immensely valuable mineral deposits in Vermont. The state now leads the world in the production of granite and marble, but there are inexhaustible supplies of both of these stones which have never been developed. If the high price of copper continues it is entirely probable that the copper mines of the state, which years ago turned out annually metal to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars will be reopened and worked at a profit. The tale deposits of the state also possess incalculable value. These are now being worked to some extent, but their development is sure to increase rapidly within the next few years. The writer, on a trip through Canada a few years ago, was surprised at the great extent of mining operations at Colrain, about 75 miles south of the city of Quebec, and a few questions brought the information that from this point came a large part of the asbestos used in this country and that the Colrain mines had yielded a product aggregating many millions of dollars in value. It has been known for years that there were rich deposits of asbestos extending for miles through the mountains in the town of Lowell in Orleans county and the adjoining town of Eden in Lamoille county. It is said that attempts to work these mines several years ago resulted in failure through

the action of the so-called asbestos trust. Transportation from Lowell is something of a problem. The power question, however, is said to have been settled through the proposed development of a hydroelectric plant at Stevens Mills, only a few miles from Lowell.

Now comes the announcement that a company backed by New York capital is preparing to establish a \$1,000,000 plant at Lowell which will employ several hundred hands throughout the year. It is said that not a wheel will be turned until \$500,000 has been expended in establishing the plant.

Advertising Does Not Mean Economic Waste—It Means Economic Wisdom.

Louis E. Kirstein, a member of the firm of William Filene's Sons, Boston, in his recent address at the Advertising Club of New York, expressed some surprising views. He contended that we cannot conclusively prove that advertising has reduced the cost of goods; and that it would be well to hand back to the public in merchandise the amount involved in advertising it.

If his contention and conclusions are correctly reported, it is obvious that at least one man high in the mercantile world doubts the usefulness of advertising, and is inclined to think that it should be eliminated. This extreme view, however, is scarcely to be inferred from the other portions of his address as summarized and sent to the press by the club's officials. Mr. Kirstein spoke on the economic waste of advertising, and argued for truth of statement, etc.

The mere suggestion, however, by a man of Mr. Kirstein's standing, that it might be well to "hand back to the public in merchandise the amount involved in advertising it," is so revolutionary as to call for comment.

The Editor and Publisher long ago exploded the notion that advertising increases the selling costs and selling prices of commodities. In this connection it may be cited that, within a space of 10 years or so, advertising has served largely, perhaps chiefly, in reducing the average selling price of automobiles from about two thousand dollars to less than seven hundred dollars. It will be claimed that improved efficiency in manufacture and greater volume of output have determined the lowered selling prices.

The modern factory, however, has been made possible—has been brought into existence—through the enlarged demand for its product. And advertising has created this demand. Advertising is the force that has built the greater manufacturing plants, through providing a market for the increased output. Every manufacturer knows that it costs more per car to manufacture ten cars a day than to turn out fifty. After the original investment in plant and equipment has been made, overhead expense does not increase in proportion to increased output. With a possible capacity to turn out fifty cars a day, and a market for but ten, the manufacturer must collect from the buyers of those ten cars profits sufficient to cover returns on his initial investment as well as all overhead charges. If he is able to market the entire maximum output of his plant, he collects his profits from fifty instead of from ten purchasers a day. He reduces manufacturing costs to a minimum through being able to utilize to the full his equipment. He must, of course, meet additional overhead charges, but these diminish in proportion to his increased volume of production. The buyer profits—and profits because that manufacturer is an aggressive advertiser.

MIDDLESEX

Mrs. George Herbert and son, Bernard, were week-end visitors in Randolph. Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Bailey were called to Northfield Friday by the illness of relatives. Miss Jessie Olmstead returned Friday from her parental home in Bellows Falls. George Herring returned Saturday from a week in Colchester, where he had employment. Miss Linda Crane commenced work Monday as toll operator in the Montpelier telephone exchange. Mr. Emma Marble, who has been at G. T. Miles' the past week, went Friday to Jericho for a week's visit before returning to her home in Waitfield. Mr. and Mrs. George Hayes and son, Edwin, spent Sunday with relatives in Waterbury Center. George Johnson spent the past week in Moretown.



You can look all over the map, visit any town or city, you can't find any better clothing for the price, or any better style for the money, than at F. H. Rogers & Co.

The styles all originate in New York. We go to New York to make our selection—no market anywhere has any better.

To-day at this store you can find just the right wearing apparel for men and boys.

Look in our window for special low prices on a few overcoats, boys' coats, \$2.95 and \$3.95; youth's coats, \$4.95; men's coats, \$11.95 and \$14.95. These are new, up-to-date all wool garments at less than wholesale prices.

A few men's union suits, 85c each. Buy now, or you'll be sorry when you see next fall's prices.

F. H. Rogers & Co.

New Styles Every Day

This is one of the latest 9-inch Black Kid boots, Louis heel. Watch our windows for the new things

Rogers' Walk-Over Boot Shop

MONTPELIER

Body of Charles H. Childs, Fatally Injured in Warren, to Be Brought Here.

The body of Charles H. Childs, who suffered injuries Saturday while working in a lumber camp at Warren from which he died Sunday, will be brought to Montpelier to-day for funeral services and burial. Childs was rolling logs with another lumberman and when the two men started to climb over them, the pile started to roll, the men being caught and partially buried under the big timbers. Neither man appeared to be badly hurt on first examination, but internal injuries developed, causing Childs' death. The other man, Daniel Hartigan, is recovering. Mr. Childs is survived by his wife, Bessie Childs of this city; his mother, Mrs. Annie Childs, and a sister in Natick, Mass. He was born in Malone, N. Y., 42 years ago and had lived in Montpelier for several years. He was married here five years ago to Bessie Sullivan.

There is a coal shortage in Montpelier, two dealers being without any kind of such fuel and one, H. M. O'Dell, has only a small supply of egg coal. There is no stove or nut coal in the city. Mr. O'Dell expects to receive several carloads of coal the latter part of the week. Notwithstanding the limited supply and large demand the price remains unchanged, \$9.75 per ton for egg coal and \$10 for stove and nut coal.

The funeral of Wendell, the four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gravelin, whose death occurred at Brightfoot hospital, St. Johnsbury, Saturday noon from pneumonia, was held this forenoon at 10 o'clock from the Gravelin home, 319 Elm street. Burial was in Green Mount cemetery.

Mrs. Henry C. Holmes of the Union house received a telegram yesterday afternoon notifying her of the death at Concord, Mass., of Mrs. Sarah Amell, her niece. Mrs. Amell has been in ill health for many years although her condition did not become serious until recently. She leaves four sons and two daughters. Mrs. Flora Hancock of this city is a cousin. The body will arrive in Montpelier Thursday morning and burial will be made in the cemetery at Middlesex, where her husband and one daughter are buried.

In probate court yesterday C. H. Shipman was appointed administrator of the estate of Ellen K. Shipman, late of this city. George W. Treat, A. D. Farwell and R. Elizabeth Shaffner settled their accounts as administrators of the estate of Jesse S. Viles, late of Montpelier.

Not a Manufacturing Plant.

Redd—Where does he live?
 Greene—In Brooklyn.
 "What's his business?"
 "I guess he's interested in the manufacturing of automobile tires."
 "What makes you think that?"
 "Because he told me he owned a rubber plant."—Yonkers Statesman.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Workmen Taking to the Plan.

Editor, Times: My attention has been called to a paragraph printed on page 3, column 3, of January 22 issue, with reference to our plant here in Buffalo. I am writing to thank you for mentioning this little change in our shop, and to ask if you would care to make a slight change in this article. The \$5 which each man received as a Christmas gift was in the form of a bank book of the Citizens' Commercial Trust company of Buffalo, with a deposit of \$5 and the promise that on every dollar each man saved during 1917 our company would pay to him interest at the rate of six per cent per annum in addition to the four per cent which the bank would pay. It may be of interest to you to know that during the four weeks of January our men have handed to our bookkeeper their books with two hundred and eighty-five dollars to be deposited to their various savings accounts.

The motive was to induce increased thrift among our men, and as you see by the January experience, it is proving very successful. Very truly yours,
 William J. Crawford & Co., Inc.
 By William J. Crawford
 President.

Who Won in Cuba?

Do you know who won the presidential election in Cuba held in early November? If so, you are better informed than the Cubans are. They are holding conferences of party leaders, fighting decisions before boards and commissions and before the highest courts, and even planning to hold a second election in February in some of the districts where the November returns were officially annulled on account of fraud that was too open to be denied. But the happy phase of the situation, and to many in this country the amazing phase, is that there has been no revolution and no violence or lawlessness to a degree that makes it necessary for Uncle Sam to straighten out the affairs of the island. The Conservatives believe that they elected President Menocal for a second term and the Liberals are equally confident that Dr. Zayas was the victor at the polls. Both sides have talked about invoking the aid of the United States, and some of the hot heads among the Liberals are muttering threats of revolution if President Menocal does not give way to Dr. Zayas, but thus far nothing serious has happened beyond the stage of conversation; and if the island, which was never before so prosperous, has stood the strain through three months, there is good ground for confidence that it will be able to determine for itself which man it wants in the presidency.—Boston Herald.

Which Shall it Be?

Which shall it be, pleasure for to-day or security for the future? Every man faces that question sooner or later. Will you have all the luxuries that you can pay for now, or will you save money to make your future happier and more prosperous? Will you take the easy course, or will you do what you know every man ought to do—save money? It is a serious question for you and your family. This bank offers you its services and four per cent interest, compounded semi-annually. Please consider this an invitation to come in and open an account with any amount of money that you can conveniently spare. We hope to have the pleasure of seeing you soon.

THE QUARRY SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST CO.

BEN A. EASTMAN, President A. P. ABBOTT, Vice-President
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War in Winter.

Again and again in the progress of the great war have come reminders that powerful as modern armaments may be, there are times when the forces of nature are more powerful still than the mightiest of armies and fleets. It is true that the belligerents have upset old notions about winter lulls, and that some very active campaigning has been seen in mid-winter, but the fact remains that the weather continues to play a big part in the fortunes of war as well as in crop yields and other hazards of peace. Recent dispatches have said that the big Somme offensive and defensive alike were handicapped by mire so deep that troop movements became a practical impossibility. The British lost their post at Kut-el-Amara because floods ended hope of bringing up reinforcements. Again we have read of this, that or the other undertaking halted because of heavy downpours, while confessedly existence in the trenches has been made almost unbearable as much by storms as by the enemy fire.

Just now the dispatches from Europe tell of a cold wave of great intensity. Rivers and canals of Holland and central and eastern Germany are ice-bound. Along the western fighting front the use of motor cars has been rendered almost impossible, owing to the freezing of radiators and carburetors. The soldiers are suffering severely, yet it is insisted that the health of the armies is good. Doubtless, the soldiers are faring better than a large share of the civilian population. Every nation is doing its best to keep its men at the front adequately clothed and fed. The pinch of short rations has been felt more keenly in the towns than in the camps. "Fatless days" make a lean, if not an absolutely hungry, folk, and a vigorous cold wave will do much to remind man of the useful purpose served by a reasonable amount of adipose tissue. Moreover, there is reason to believe that there is a great shortage of fuel; so that the misery resulting from the cold is widespread.

Truly, in every way this is a sorely bitter winter for Europe and its people.—Manchester Union.

Surplus Flesh Increases Your Chances of Death.

In the February American Magazine there is an article on reducing and gaining weight. The author says: "Between 40 and 50 a man who allows his weight to remain high is running more danger of an early demise than he would run if he contracted typhoid fever."

What is more, if he were stricken with that disease his chance of recovery would be 10 per cent less than normal. A man who is thinner than the average, on the other hand, has less danger of dying in this decade than a man who tips the scales at the normal figure.

"When a man is in his twenties a deficiency of 20 pounds in weight makes him 12 per cent more liable to fall before the scythe of the implacable reaper. A slight surplus of flesh seems to assist one in escaping diseases that cause death in this period—principally tuberculosis and typhoid fever."

"A man in his fifties who is 20 pounds over normal weight has a 15 per cent mortality handicap to face. Should he be 40 pounds over weight his chances of dying are increased 45 per cent thereby."

Five Minutes' Time

is sufficient to render a man uninsurable. Every insurable man in time becomes uninsurable. Insure now and be sure. 68th year. National Life Ins. Co., of Vt. (Mutual). S. S. Ballard, general agent, Rialto building, Montpelier, Vt.

Let Us Fill Your Family Recipes

Most families have some valuable recipes and formulas which have been relied upon for years.

If you have any in your home, bring them to us to be compounded.

Liniments, Tonics, Cough or Cold Remedies, Etc.

We will give such formulas the same careful attention which we give to physician's prescriptions. Let us be your druggist.

The Barre Drug Co.
 237-239 No. Main St., Tel. 613-J

Leave Your Coughs, Colds and La Grippe at Russell's

For Colds—Russell's Laxative Quinine Pills, 25c. Rexall Cold Tablets, 25c.

For La Grippe—Rexall Grippe Pills will relieve you in 24 hours, guaranteed.

For Coughs—Elkay's White Pine, Tar and Cherry; it will relieve you without injuring your stomach, 25c and 50c.

RUSSELL'S, The Red Cross Pharmacy



"A proper sense of values is a life preserver to the man whose income is limited"—says the Old Philosopher.

Our Spring Patterns of Linoleums are here—the largest assortment—the best quality.

A. W. Badger & Company

THE LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS AND UNDERTAKERS OF THE CITY
 TELEPHONE 447-11